THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII. NUMBER 5.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter regarding the rumour that Dr. [illegible] will be appointed a professor of the Presidency College:

The *Hindoo Patriot* of January 17, 1881, contains a short paragraph commenting on the rumoured appointment of Dr. Hœrnle, the present [illegible] of the Cathedral Mission College, as a professor of the Presidency College. If Dr. Hœrnle is in every other respect a really deserving man, it can scarcely be said at this time of day that merely because he happens to be a missionary his appointment would be seriously objected to by the parents and guardians of the students of that College or at all disliked by the students themselves. Fair field and no favour should be the rule respecting all sets of opinions professed by cultivated gentlemen, unless there exist preponderant reasons for justifying individual exceptions. I cannot take upon myself to say how the case exactly may stand just now, but it was certainly very different in 1863 from what it had been in 1856, when the Court of Directors wrote to the Government of Madras—"as a general rule we wish you to bear in mind that we already have discouraged and deem it undesirable to appoint the ministers of *any religious persuasion* as inspectors of schools—or when in 1858, Lord Ellenborough the then president of the Board of Control, in a despatch to the Government of India animadverted upon the aggressive proselytising ardour of the Missionary and apprehended danger to the cause of State education from his employment in the Government Education Department. I am, however, in a position to bear testimony to the fact that, in 1863, Professor Cowell, then a professor in the Presidency College, gave a short course of lectures on the *New Testament* to a few select students of the College *after* College hours and in the premises adjoining the Church familiarly known amongst the natives as *Long shahebergirjay*. This did not lessen Professor Cowell in the high estimation in which he was universally held in Bengal. Ministers of the *Hindu, Moslem, Conservative Brahmo, Progressive Brahmo, Advanced Brahmo, French Positivist* and *English Positivist* persuasions are eligible to all appointments in the Education Department—why should ministers of the Christian persuasion labour under any disqualification?

I have the honor to be,
SIR, &c.
AN EX-STUDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.
January 18, 1881.

Our correspondent forgets that the world is not governed solely by abstract principles. Why do Protestant fathers object to sending their sons to Roman Catholic Schools and *vice versa*? Why did Protestant Bishops object to the appointment of Lord Ripon to a secular appointment like the Viceroyalty of India? In India religious neutrality in matters of education is of the highest necessity in order to win the confidence of the people. We do not believe that a professed *minister* of a proselytizing faith is admitted into any Government institution. As for Mr. Cowell's Bible class at home, it was a voluntary class, held out of college hours, and the Government could not rightly control it. What would the Hindu community have said, if the Government had appointed Dr. Duff to be a Professor of the late Hindu College? It might be a prejudice, aye, an unreasoning prejudice on their part, but the prejudice exists, and the Government cannot disregard it without laying itself open to a charge of breach of faith for religious neutrality.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the 15th instant a public meeting of the zemindar of Beer bhoom was held at Udhanpore by Kumar Banawarianand Bahadur of Bunawaribad for the consideration of the Rent Bill. Some of the leading provisions of the Bill were discussed, and it was ultimately resolved that the British Indian Association be requested to convene a general meeting on the subject.

WE TAKE from the last number of the journal of the National Indian Association the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. O. C. Mullick, M. A. and B. L., and M. Syed Muhammad Israel have joined the Middle Temple.

Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed has passed the B. Sc. Examination in Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Tahrir Uddin Ahmed passed the Preliminary Examination for the Bar.

Arrivals.—Mr. D. K. Ghose, from Calcutta, for the Bar (he has since joined Lincoln's Inn); Surgeon-Major P. N. Mookerjee, of the Madras Army, from Rangoon, on furlough; Miss Sing daughter of the late Rev K. L. Sing of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, from Calcutta; Mr R D Ghandi and Mr H R Mody from Bombay to compete for the Indian Medical Service: Mr. N N Parakh from Bombay.

Departure.—Mr. Syed Abder Rubb for Calcutta.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS at Simla has been burnt down. The loss of property is estimated at five lacs of rupees. Some valuable papers have also been burnt.

THE PIONEER asks—"does the Press Commissioner really draw in addition to his proper salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, Rs. 500 a month from the secret service fund, and if so why?" What does this mean? The Press Commissioner belongs to the diplomatic service [illegible] directly under the Foreign Office. His [illegible] without reference to his salary as an [illegible] officer or to any fund, secret or open. [illegible] asleep when the pay was first fixed? [illegible] contemporary's policy of giving a dog a bad name and then hanging it will not do. The public are too well alive to the motives of the *Pioneer*'s opposition to the Press Commissioner to put any faith in its criticisms upon that officer.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Sir Ashley Eden has directed his attention to the maintenance of cutcheries and public offices in good order. His Honor has lately issued a circular order on the subject. In future all civil officers are to see that the buildings in their charge are kept clean, that all doors, windows, and woodwork are washed periodically, that any whitewashing and petty repairs required are promptly executed, and that the furniture is kept clean and in good order. To enable them to do this satisfactorily, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been allotted for 1881-82 calculated at the rate of Rs. 150 for each Commissioner, Judge, Magistrate and Collector, and Deputy Commissioner; Rs. 50 for each Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, Joint-Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate or Deputy Collector; and Rs. 30 for the smaller office of Sub-Deputy Collector.

IT IS STATED THAT President Hayes will visit England in May next. He will prolong his European tour till the autumn, and has intimated his intention to be present at the great gathering of Methodists to be held in London in September.

THE TOTAL popular votes for the President in the last American election was 9,201, 564; of this Garfield had 4,439,415, and Hancock 4,436,014, but many hundred thousand Garfield votes were suppressed in the South.

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

IT IS STATED that diplomatic negotiations have been opened between the Russian and the British Governments with a view to preparing the way for the construction of a railway between the Eastern part of European Russia and British India. Orenburg is mentioned as the proposed terminus of the line in Russia and Calcutta in British India.

FLOODS of a very serious nature have occurred in Cyprus. At Larnaca alone more than 200 families have been rendered homeless, and the damage done to property is estimated at £40,000. It is stated that the principal cause of the flooding of the town was the works executed by the Royal Engineers, which stopped the ordinary outlet for the water in a heavy rainy reason.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from a Behar correspondent anent an extension of the Gya Railway, which we summarize below:

A few days ago a most interesting movement, I believe the first of its kind, was inaugurated in the Bahar Sub-Division of the Patna District. Bahar is only 18 miles from the East Indian Railway Company's Station Baktearpore, and though it has been the head-quarters of a most extensive and wealthy Sub-Division for about a quarter of a century and victim of many an official hobby of costly character, you will be surprised to hear that there was not so long even an apology for a road leading from it to its nearest railway station. The Patna Road Cess Committee is at last making a road at an outlay of about a couple of lacs, and taking advantage of the occasion offered by it, a most influencial meeting was convened on the 10th instant at the Bayley Serai. Mr. Halliday was in the chair and several resolutions were passed and a memorial was adopted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying for the opening of a state railway between Baktearpore and Behar to be eventually extended up to Gya via Nowada. The memorial makes out a very strong case in favour of the project.

The cost of a light railway has been estimated at six lacs and the meeting was sanguine that this sum would be forthcoming. It is hoped that in the event of Government throwing cold water over the scheme, a guarantee will be given by the Patna Road Cess Committee.

UNDER THE NEW GOVERNOR of Madras the prospects of the Madras Municipality are looking up. The Municipal Commissioner of Madras represented in an address to Mr. Adam that the area comprised within the Municipal limits was 27 square miles with a population of 400,000 souls. But the income derived amounted to only Rupees 7,500,000 per annum. "With this income the Commissioners had to reconstruct and repair 190 miles of metalled road and streets, to secure sanitary conservancy throughout the whole Town, to maintain and distribute in widely separated districts a pure and permanent supply of water; to provide for the efficient lighting of the public roads and streets; to give pecuniary assistance towards the education of the poor; to make provision for free vaccination; to support public hospitals and dispensaries; and to carry out numerous other improvements for the convenience and the welfare of the inhabitants." His Excellency the Governor in reply has promised to suspend for the present all the arrears and the current demands of Government made on account of the Police and Hospital charges. His Excellency also promised to support an application from the Municipality to direct to its own purposes the income from the quit-rents which, although originally intended for the benefit of the Municipality, have been credited to the imperial revenue. We felicitate the Madras municipality on the happy result.

YESTERDAY there was a Garden party at Belvedere. The attendance was not so large as usual, possibly owing to oversight on the part of many guests. The postponement for previous Monday had been duly announced, but there are many people who do not read the newspaper carefully, and therefore attended on that day.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

THE LAST BENGAL Administration report contains some interesting observations on the Vernacular press and literature. Thirty-eight Vernacular papers were supplied to the Bengal Library last year. Five of these were daily papers, twenty-seven weekly, two fortnightly, one tri-weekly, and three monthly. Eighteen appeared in Calcutta, five in the Presidency Division, four in the Dacca Division, five in the Burdwan Division, three in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, two in the Chittagong Division, and one in the Patna Division. According to the writer of this chapter of the report the leading papers were the *Navavibhakar*, the *Sahachar*, the *Sadharani, published at Chinsurah*, the *Bharat Mihir, published at Mymensingh, and* the *Dacca Prakash, published at Dacca*, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, and the *Sulabha Samachar, published in Calcutta.*

THE NUMBER of Vernacular books received in the Bengal Library last year was 1391 being less by 95 than the number in 1878. The writer of the report says that considering that the figures for the five years immediately preceding the year under review indicate a gradual, but steady, decline of the activity of the press in these provinces, it may be surmised that reckless authorship, which form so prominent a characteristic of Bengali literary life, is gradually retiring from the field. We, however, doubt the truth of this remark.

THE WRITER of the report reviews the course of Vernacular literature during the past year under several heads. It is necessarily brief and cautious. Of Bengali poetry he says: "It is essentially false and artificial in style, and concerns itself chiefly with two things: love, and the political condition of India. No attempt is made to draw inspiration from nature or the incidents of human life, apart from sexual passion. A certain amount of success in the adaptation of European models has been shown by some writers, but there is at present in Bengal no first class Indian poet." We must confess that the want of originality complained of is not a little due to want of proper appreciation of real talent by our reading public.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of lands acquired for public purposes in Bengal during the past year:

	Area.			Revenue abated.			Total cost.		
For various departments of Government, ...	A. 8400	R. 0	P. 14	Rs. 359	As. 2	P. 8	Rs. 322868	As. 6	P. 11
„ Government irrigation works ...	2587	0	0	124	15	7	138116	6	10
„ Municipalities ...	48	0	5	29	5	10	90442	9	10
„ Railways ...	5711	3	3	1008	15	4	518430	14	0
„ District Road Committees ...	305	3	7	47	4	6	12429	12	7
„ Port Trust ...	0	0	1	0	0	5	342	0	0
„ Chowkidars deprived of service land ...	34	0	0	6	10	9	751	12	1
Total ...	17086	2	30	1576	7	1	1083381	14	3

THE WORK of land registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 has now been brought to a close in the majority of districts. It is only in Chittagong and Cuttack that operations seem likely to be prolonged beyond the current year (1880-81). In Chittagong the work is not expected to be completed before 1883-84. In Cuttack there is work for at least two years more. The number of cases disposed of in all districts during the year was 137,755, against 275,275 in the previous year.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following reply to the letter we published in our last regarding the Howrah Road Cess Fund :

In your issue of the 24th instant you published a letter subscribed *Justice*, in which an attempt has been made to vindicate the conduct of Mr. Cornish in the last Road Cess Meeting at Hugli. I write these lines to shew that the attempt is a total failure. Your correspondent takes the cudgel on behalf of Mr. Cornish, though he himself admits that he cannot say whether there was any thing in the tone of the discussion that was particularly offensive. Now one who subscribes himself *Justice* ought to have made sure of that point before undertaking the justification But let that pass.

The Howrah Branch Committee was characterised by Mr. Cornish as negligent and inefficient, because one year it did not spend more than one-eighth of the sum allotted to village roads. Now Mr. Cornish knew very well or ought to have known, for he was then reminded of the fact, that the Road Cess Committee of Howrah did direct how the sum was to be spent, that the money was left with the executive officer, namely, the sub-divisional officer of Mahishrakha, who did spend the whole of the money given him, and the Magistrate of Howrah who did not spend the money in his hands owing to frequent change of incumbents in the post of District Magistrate of Howrah as also to the refusal of some person who had made applications for village road money to receive the same when time for work came. No sooner, however, the committee came to know that the bulk of the village road money in the hands of the Magistrate was lying unspent, they applied to the Hugli Committee to empower them to spend the money in the next year. It may here be pointed out that the Hugli Road Cess Committee does not even make an allotment of the village road money. It is left entirely in the hands of the executive officers. It may also be remarked that if the inability to spend the road cess money of one year in the course of that year be a certain sign of negligence and inefficiency the Hugli Committee cannot escape the charge, for it does not unfrequently happen that the unspent money of one year is spent by it in the year following.

Your correspondent does not think that Mr. Cornish's sending for the Joint-Magistrate was at all improper. "It is a tactic," he says, "ungrudgingly allowed in the proceedings of every organised body in all civilised communities. But is it really so, is not a member voting on any side of a question bound at least to be present at a Meeting? The Joint-Magistrate was in no sense present during the proceedings of the meeting. He came into the room for a minute before the meeting sat and after saying something to Mr. Cornish in a whisper, he left the room till he was summoned to come to the rescue of his chief; such a practice is bad in itself and its prevalence in "all civilised communities" will scarcely make it a good one.

I now come to the propriety of Mr. Cornish's snubbing of one of the members. One of the members voted first on one side and then on the other. Upon this, another member proposed that, for the sake of fairness, the question should be explained to him in Bengali as he did not understand English. That he did not really understand what was going on is apparent from the fact that when the member who had seconded the Chairman's amendment, some how explained the matter to him, he gave it as his opinion that "Howrah shall remain with Hugli," which however formed no part of the Chairman's amendment. But even admitting that it was improper in one member to say that another member should be explained a question in his native language, was the conduct of the Chairman, who held the place of moderator of this discussion, justifiable? Should he not have contented himself with only pointing out the impropriety, but instead of that he got warm himself and lowered his position by descending to personalities, I am sorry that I have to say all this of one who, as your correspondent says, is unquestionably the most popular officer Hugli has had for years. But even the most popular officers should not escape censure if he forgets himself at a public meeting.

THE FOLLOWING are the latest quotations of rice in some of the rice-producing districts of Bengal : Dinagepore 28 to 46 seers, Rajshye 29 seers, Dacca 35 seers, Muzufferpore 20 to 30 seers, Cuttack 16 to 33 seers to the rupee.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a communication from the inhabitants of the villages included in the Police station of Protapgunge on the east bank of the river Koosi in the Soopore sub-division of the Bhagulpore district, which we abstract below :

Our habitations are at least 40 coss or 80 miles from the sudder station, 20 coss or 40 miles from the sub-divisional head-quarters and 12 to 14 miles from the nearest police station. When business requires our presence at any of these stations our hardships are incredible. The expanse of the river Kusi, the force of the current, and the necessity of having to cross and navigate smaller streams make the journey a hazardous one which deter many from undertaking necessary journeys. Then again we have to pay ferry toll at the rate of 2 annas, one anna six pie and one anna per head at every ferry. If there be death from accident it is a matter of five or six days to report the same to the Police and to bring a policeman to inspect the body. Again, we being cultivators are obliged to register kubulliats and pattas and loan bonds, but this we cannot do, as it is a question of six or seven days journey, loss of work for that period and expense of two or three rupees. All these inconveniences might be obviated by transferring this portion of our district to Purneah, the head quarters of which are only 18 coss from our villages the head-quarters of the Arrareah sub-division about 20 miles and the Police station of Motihari only 8 miles. If not this at least the creation of a rural sub-registery office in our quarter or establishing one at Nathpore in Sahebgunge might give some relief.

WHILE a Native Magistrate of Bengal has been censured by his official superiors for leniency in the award of punishment, the Native Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is condemned by the *Times of India* for undue rigour in sentencing a European, convicted of theft, to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ranade is, however, a too sensible and strong-minded man to care for any thing else than the approbation of his own conscience in the discharge of his duties.

MR. ELLIOTT has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam. His successor as Census Commissioner has not yet been named. Mr. Beverly has the best claim.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

IN ANTICIPATION of the Punjab *Tribune* we believe the Anjuman-i-Punjab has issued an English Supplement to its journal, which will be issued every Monday. The first number is both interesting and well-written.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has not forgotten his old love, the Native Civil Service, composed of chainmen and canongoes. In a paper published in the Journal of the National Indian Association he says, "I only say, secure and possess all the ground below, and thence go up higher." Again : "Natives ought to occupy all the secondary posts, except the few required for the training of junior Civil Servants, and the Civil Service should be restricted to the numbers required to fill the higher ranks (so far as they must be filled by Europeans) at the ordinary rate of promotion. If natives tried and experienced are found in sufficient numbers to fill all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts, the Civilians now employed as Joint and Assistant Magistrates might be much reduced in number." Old Civilians can't shake off their old-world ideas.

IN THE same paper Sir George Campbell thus writes of self-government in India: "So, in the matter of self-government ardent advocates of the natives have demanded that they should have a larger voice than they now have in the Legislative Councils; would it not be well to enforce this demand by showing that natives have learnt well and efficiently to manage Town and Village and District Councils? There is much field and opportunity there. In the matter of self-government especially, I am much convinced that progress should be made from below upwards. Rome began as a village and ended by ruling the world, so I should most expect the native who best leads his fellow-citizens and manage the affairs of his village to advance to rule India." Sir George evidently thinks that much may be gained by gain of time, but the spirit of the age is too much in advance.

THE LAST BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION Report has the following remarks on the local Vernacular Press : "On the whole the general tone of the press was far removed from being disloyal. It is, no doubt, fault-finding, but in that it can scarcely be said to surpass the Anglo-Indian press." The Bombay Government seems to hold the balance of justice between the Anglo-Indian and the Vernacular Press with an even hand.

MAHARAJA RUNODIP SING was received in state yesterday by His Excellency the Viceroy. There was the usual exchange of compliments.

THE INHABITANTS of Monghyr have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor, accusing the Deputy Collector in charge of the License tax of "various vagaries and illegalities." Specific instances of these vagaries and illegalities are furnished in the memorial, with the names of the assessees, and other particulars. We commend this memorial to Major Baring for study in connection with the coming budget.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Haggard has resigned the Civil Service. He will be long remembered as the "Damn the legality" Haggard.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Justice Prinsep on his success as a Criminal Sessions Judge on the original side of the High Court, Calcutta. Whatever the cavillings in certain quarters he has certainly done better than Sir George Campbell.

IT IS stated that an endeavour will be made to submit the Indian Budget to the House of Commons before the English financial statement is made. This year English and Indian finance must be intimately associated, since the British Government are pledged to pay a portion of the cost of the Afghan war; but Parliament will naturally require to be furnished with the means of forming a judgment as to the proportion of the English payment. It is understood that Lord Hartington has now in hand the means of coming to a tolerably accurate estimate of the Afghan war, as a whole.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S Special Telegram from London states that General Skobeleff, after nine hours' severe and sanguinary fighting, succeeded in storming all the enemy's positions. He claims that his victory is a complete one, the Turcoman's guns and everything having been captured, and the retreating foe pursued for a distance of fifteen versts.

A STORY is current at Hyderabad that the Nawab Wikar-ul-Amra, getting annoyed at the abuse poured on his head in the *Statesman*, appointed an attorney to act for him in England, and that, though he subsequently telegraphed instructions that no proceedings should be taken, he was either too late, or his attorney too zealous.

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw attention to an advertisement in another column containing the opinions of the press on Mr. Martin's plough. This plough seems to be well adapted to the soil of the North West Provinces. In Bengal it has not had a fair trial.

WE HAVE received the following message from the Press Commissioner :

Calcutta, January 28th—A telegram, dated 27th instant, report all quiet in Kandahar. The intelligence of the advance of the force to Maiwand sufficed to bring in the majority of the Zemindawar and Helmand Chiefs to pay their respects to Sirdar Gul Muhammed Khan. Girishk trade with Tirin is, however, stopped. Bands of robbers are infesting the roads and preventing all the but armed party from passing nevertheless the price of wheat and barley has again slightly fallen in the city, and supplies are more plentiful. The sowars sent by Hashim Khan to Naszad are said to have returned to Furrah. It is rumoured that the Durwanis of Kush and Bakur are preparing to attack the Helmund Biluchis. Yulautush Khan, son of Khan Agha, is said to have collected a band of Turkomans and to be raiding round Herat. The weather remains very fine, and extraordinarily warm for the time of the year. Rain much wanted. General Hume returned to Kandahar on the 25th.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that a sad accident occurred on the Calcutta Tramway yesterday. A passenger, an old native gentleman, on alighting from a carriage, slipped his foot and broke his leg, which has been since amputated. We hope strict orders will be issued to car drivers to stop the car properly when passengers get down.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, January 22nd.—Later advices from South America state that the victorious Chilian army has advanced from Lima on Calloa, which port they have taken, aided by the operations of their fleet in the Bay.

22nd.—The Commons have negatived a motion brought forward by Mr. Rylands that the annexation of the Transvaal is impolitical and unjustifiable. Mr. Gladstone said that though he disapproved of the annexation yet the reversal of the Transvaal to the Boers was impossible.

24th.—Further official correspondence on Afghanistan has been published. In a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy of India, dated 21st May, His Lordship objects to the establishment of separate kingdom of Kabul and Kandahar, and instructs the Viceroy to renew former assurances given to the Amir of Afghanistan, that he might on certain conditions rely on Bitish support against any unprovoked aggression. The despatch adds that a British Resident ought not to be forced on the Amir, but that a native envoy might be useful. Herat if possible should form part of United Afganistan. In a despatch, dated 3rd December, the Secretary of State thinks that a native envoy at Kabul would help to maintain and strengthen friendly relations between the Amir and the Indian Government, and expects the early carrying out of such a measure by the Indian Government.

25th.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Forster introduced a Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and empowering the Viceroy, till the end of September, to arrest persons suspected of treasonable offence. He also introduced a bill to restrict the sale and possession of arms in Ireland.

25th.—Advices from Dublin state that the Jury in the state trial of the Land Leaguers, after eight hours' consideration of the case, were unable to agree, and were consequently discharged. Mr Parnell received a perfect ovation on the news becoming known. The Secretary of State for India replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government of India had not yet replied to his despatch of 11th November on Afghan affairs. A confidential communication had, however, passed relative to Kandahar, but he declined to produce the papers relative thereto, and refused to publish the memorandum of Lord Napier of Magdala on the subject.

26th.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone moved that coercive measures for Ireland take precedence of everything. The Home Rule members still continue obstructing business in the House, and great disorder prevails in consequence of Obstructionists tactics. Government intends prolonging the sitting of the House. Mr Biggar, who has been conspicuous among the Obstructionists, has been suspended. Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of India, replying to a question in the House of Lords, that Government had not consulted Lord Napier of Magdala respecting the retention of Kandahar, because he had for a long time past been unconnected with the East.

26th.—The House of Commons, after a sitting of twenty-two hours, has agreed to Mr. Gladstone's motion that coercive measures for Ireland take precedence of everything. The Fenian scare in England is increasing. Portions of the Tower of London have been closed to the public, and all the barracks are now closely guarded.

27th.—According to the latest telegram from Natal, Sir George Colley has arrived with his relief column at Ingogo, and is in close proximity to the Boers' camp, a reconnaisance showing that their patrols are only four miles off from where he is now encamped. An engagement with the rebels is believed to be imminent. Sir George Colley's force is mainly composed of drafts from different regiments; one Wing of the 60th Rifles, two companies of the 58th Foot, a Naval Brigade, and a large proportion of Artillery. There

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are great festivities at Bristol in honor of the visit of General Sir F. Roberts.

27*th*.—The latest advices from Natal state that the garrison of the Fort at Pretoria, which is commanded by Sir William Lanyon, has made a sortie, and captured the Boers Laager, The British inflicted heavy loss on the besiegers, who eventually fled. The garrison at Pretoria consisted of about 250 men of the 21st Fusiliers, a detachment of the 58th. a few of the 94th, besides two guns. The rains, which have set in the Transvaal, are delaying Sir George Colley's advance. The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said that on the receipt of a reply to the despatch of the 11th November to the Government of India, he promised to consider its publication together with any opinions of the Viceregal Council. The question of the evacuation of Kandahar, he said, was one of policy which the British Government believed they were able to determine themselves, while leaving the Indian Government the utmost discretion. Replying to another question, his Lordship said that neither a Select Committee nor a Royal Commission had been recommended on the affairs of India. The celebrated Russian traveller in Central Asia, Colonel Prejevalsky, has received a decoration and pension from the Russian Government for his services.

27*th*.—The House of Commons last evening resumed the debate on Mr. Forster's Bills for coercive measures in Ireland. Mr Bright took part in the debate, and strongly supported the Bills. The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate. The *Standard* of to-day publishes a telegram on the best authority from St. Petersburg, stating that Russia does not contemplate another campaign against the Turcomans at present. The action for libel brought by Amir-I-Kabeer, co-regent, Haidarabad, against Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the Statesman, is being tried by special Jury at the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Knight pleads justification.

28th.—An official despatch received from the Transvaal, states that a British force, chiefly composed of mounted men of the 58th Regiment, made an attack on the Boers' position at Langsnek, which was repulsed with heavy loss to the British, Sir G. Colley's force is encamped three miles distant from the place where the Boers have taken up their position. He is awaiting the arrival of reinforcements before attacking.

THERE WERE 288 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd January, of which 10 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 90 from fevers, 41 from bowel-complaints, 6 from accidents, 25 from asthma and pthisis, 15 from convulsions, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fifteen children were still-born, and 53 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Fifty-two persons died at the age of 60 and upwards.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Mathura. A district memoir. By E. S. Growee B. C. S. 2. The Eight Principal Rasas of the Hindus with Murtti and Dramatic Pieces. By Raja Sourendramohun Tagore Mus. Dr. C.I.E. 3. The Indian Evangelical Review for January, 1881. 4. The Burlington Magazine for January, 1881. 5. Travancore Almanac for 1881. 6. Report on the Improvement of Drainage of the portion of the Suburbs west of Tully's Nullah with Estimates. 7. Journal of the National Indian Association for January 1881. 8. Memorandum on clay discs called "Spindle Whorls" and votive seals found at Sankim, Behar, and other Buddhist ruins in the N. W. Provinces of India. By Rivett-Carnac Esq. C. S. (Reprinted from the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.) 9. The Law Review, Nos. 6 and 7 for October and November, 1880. 10. The Rent Question; being a reply to the arguments advanced in the Calcutta Review for Oct. 1880. By Parbatichurn Roy. 11. The Calcutta Medical News, Nos. 9 and 10, Vol. I. 1880. 12. Testimonials of Kantichunder Sing, Civil Engineer. 13. Surba Sastra Sungraha or Compilation of the Sastras, Visnupuranam. By Kalinaryan Sanyal, Mymensing. 14. Tridiba Turta or Discovery of Diseases. By Suryakant Mookerjea.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., this Evening, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Production of colour by thin and by thick films.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on *Saturday*, the 5*th Feb.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject: Iron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXVI.

THE Rent Commission lay great stress upon a Table of Rates for each district by the District Collector. In any case in which a landlord may sue for enhancement of rent they provide that he must ask the Collector to prepare a *table of rates* for the estate, tenure or under-tenure, in respect of which the application is made. The Commission define a "Table of Rates" to mean "a table or schedule which exhibits the classes of land in an estate tenure or undertenure according to the classifications usual in the locality, and the rates of rent payable for each class." When enhancement is claimed on the first or second ground, prescribed in the Bill, such table must exhibit the prevailing rates payable immediately before its preparation; and, when enhancement is claimed on the third or fourth ground, such table shall exhibit such prevailing rates and shall further exhibit the enhanced rates allowed by the Collector upon such grounds respectively." The Commission would in the first place distribute the lands into different classes, thus, *suna* land, awal or first class, duim or second class, seyam or third class; *sali* land, awal or first class, duim or second class, seyam or third class, chaharam or fourth class. *Suna* land is the higher and better land, not liable to inundation, and produces *ous* paddy, pulses of kinds, potatoes, sugarcane, and indigo. *Sali* land produces *amun* paddy, sesame, moog and jute. There are, again, lands which are noted for particular products, such as lands on which bamboos are produced, on which fruit trees and vegetables are grown, on which mulberries are grown, on which betel leaves are grown, on which homesteads are built, lands known as udbasthu, that is to say lands adjoining homesteads, dobas or hollows used as small fisheries, ghaskur or pasture lands. The applicant having given his table of rates the next step will be for the Collector, according to the scheme of the Commission, to ascertain what the ryots have got to say in reply to it by issuing notices. If all the ryots accept the rates, the Collector will record the fact, and there is an end of the matter. If, on the contrary, the ryots or any of them object to the rates, it will be the duty of the Collector, to proceed to prepare a table of rates, which he finds to be fair and equitable. He will take such evidence and make such enquiries as he may deem necessary. If enhancement is claimed on the *first* ground, namely, that the ryots are paying a rate of rent below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, the Collector will ascertain the prevailing rates payable in the vicinity for classes of land similar to those in the estate, tenure or undertenure, with which his proceedings are concerned. He will confine himself to this general point. If any particular ryots contends that he does not belong to the same class of ryots or that his land has not similar advantages with the class of lands, respectively, which are selected from the vicinity for comparison the Collector will decline to enter upon these individual questions. If upon the publication of the table of rates the applicant and the ryots are unable to settle matters between themselves, the applicant will have two courses open to him. He can proceed in the Civil Court to enforce the table of rates against the ryots individually, or he can ask the Collector to prepare a *Jamabandi*. In either of these proceedings the ryots will have a full opportunity of stating their individual cases, and having them duly considered. Similarly, if enhancement is claimed on the *second* ground, a separate enquiry will be made in each case. If enhancement is claimed on the *third* ground, namely, that the productive powers of the lands held by the ryots have increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of such ryots, the Collector will have to ascertain the extent of the increase with reference to the terms of the law. Having ascertained this, he must then determine what rates are fair and equitable for these improved lands instead of the old rates. Finally, if enhancement is claimed on the *Fourth* ground, namely, that the prices of produce have increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expence of the ryot, the Collector must ascertain the extent of the increase with reference to the terms of the law, and dividing such increase between landlord and tenant, in equal moieties, must determine the new rates, which shall be fair and equitable. The procedure in the preparation of the Table of Rates will be as follows: "The Collector having prepared the Table of Rates will publish it with a notice intimating to the applicant and the ryots that any objections, which he or they desire to make to the rates, must be made within one month by a written petition presented to the Collector. If any such objections are made, the Collector will consider them and amend the Table, if he see fit. He will then submit the Table of Rates with his proceedings and any petitions of objection, that may have been presented, to the Commissioner, or through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time direct what cases shall be finally revised by the Commissioner or the Board, regard being had to the total amount of rents involved, or to the area of the lands or the number of the ryots affected. The Board or the Commissioner, as the case may be, may direct and await further proceedings or inquiries, may hear any person affected by the proceedings, may allow or reject any of the objections made, and may revise, amend, or alter the Table of Rates."

This is the scheme of the Commission. In our humble opinion it is a cumbrous procedure. It will involve much delay and expense, and what is worse it will not prevent litigation. Every individual ryot, if he likes, may contest the application of the table of rates to his own case. Thus there will be a prolonged and harassing litigation. In the first place there will be a good and tough fight up to the Board in the preparation of a table of rates. In the second there will be again a prolonged fight in the application of the table of rates to each case. The Government, however, proposes to cut down this complicated procedure by appointing a Commission for the preparation of a table of rates for each district. We do not think it will be quite practicable. It reads well enough on paper that rates may be fixed according to the class of lands assessed, but the Government cannot be unaware that there are diverse circumstances which influence the determination of rent, and that the quality of soil cannot therefore be made the soil criterion. The same class of lands at two ends or sides of a village, we may say of a field, do not pay the same rate of rent, and a hard and fast rule inseparable from the preparation of a table of rates will not therefore be fair and equitable.

In order to simplify matters we have always been of opinion that it would be far better if the landlord's share of the gross produce of land were defined by law. Both the landlord and tenant would then know their respective position, the former would know his exact right and the latter his exact liability. As for the produce of land, the average of different kinds of land and of different kinds of produce is well known. If there be any dispute it may be easily settled by a court on the evidence of neighbours or experts. Where the payment is in kind, one-fourth share can be easily effected, but as the payment is generally in money, a list of prices will be necessary. In order to facilitate the preparation of a table of rates the Rent Commission recommend that the Collector of every district shall prepare annual lists of prices, at harvest time, of the staple crops appointed by the Board of Revenue for districts or other areas. These Price-Lists will be prepared under rules made by the Board in order to secure uniformity, and will be published annually in the *Calcutta Gazette*. They have declared that Price-Lists so published shall be relevant in any proceedings under Chapter XV, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the price of such staple crops during the year, and in the district or area for which it has been published. We would recommend the same course for the preparation of price lists for settlement of rent under our plan. We would take the average of three years of both produce and price, and assign one-fourth of the same as the zemindar's share or rent. This share or rent once fixed should have a currency for ten years. We would not have a revision at a shorter interval, for we

we do not think it would be politic to disturb the minds of the ryots by frequent changes in the amount of rent payable by them individually. We are aware that our proposal of one-fourth share of the gross produce of the land as the equivalent of rent is not acceptable to many zemindars; this rate may not be quite adequate in the Western districts, where it ranges between one-half and one-third, but we are strongly of opinion that the ryot ought to be allowed a sufficient margin for cultivation and maintenance, and we are satisfied that if a higher rate or share be fixed for the landlord, it will trench upon the very means of subsistence for the ryot. We should add that one-fourth rate would be too high for many parts of the Eastern Districts, and there we would declare that at present the landlord shall not be entitled to claim more than double the existing rent.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

THOSE of our countrymen, who in hot haste met at the Town Hall last year to clap at the accession of the Liberals to power, will do well to ponder over Lord Hartington's reply to the recent Manchester Deputation on the subject of the cotton duties. We do not blame Manchester men for using all lawful and constitutional means to bring about a total repeal of the Indian cotton duties, for they naturally look to their own interests, however much they may protest that they do not wish to override the interests of the people of India. Perhaps in doing so they protest too much. But the Secretary of State as the Queen's Minister is the guardian of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and it is therefore his duty to look first to their welfare. What was Lord Hartington's answer to Manchester's appeal? His Lordship said, "he knew as a Lancashire member the great importance which was attached to it in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, and he must say that the feeling which existed was a reasonable one." His Lordship did not condescend to remember that though he was "a Lancashire member," he was master of two hundred millions of India, who are entirely at his mercy, or consider that if Manchester's "feeling" was "reasonable," whether India's "feeling" in the matter was not still more "reasonable." But the question is not one of feeling but of fact. It is simply this—whether having regard to the finances of India the time has arrived for the total repeal of the cotton duties, and whether the remission already granted has been productive of mischief. Far from viewing the question in this light His Lordship openly stated that he did not "regret" the consequences that have followed—that they had been foreseen, that they must have "the inevitable effect of convincing the Government of India that the present system was one which could not be permanently maintained, and that there was only one direction in which reform could be made, and that was the direction not of going back, but of going forward." In other words his Lordship fully justified the crooked policy of the Government of India, which was nothing less than to create such a state of things in the trade by the partial remission made as to force the total abolition of the duties. To put the case more plainly the patient was deliberately subjected to a course of treatment so as to encompass his end. Could anything be more humiliating than this confession? Not content with this his Lordship launched upon a tirade against Sir Ashley Eden, simply because he was opposed to the immoral policy of Government. He said, "he was very sorry, indeed, to see the speech which was made by Sir Ashley Eden to which reference has been made. Sir Ashley Eden, the deputation were aware, had always been a very strong opponent of the policy in this respect adopted by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. He always viewed any concession which had been made to the opinion of Lancashire trade and of Parliament with great jealousy and great dislike, and it was not surprising that he, the strongest opponent of this policy, should look at the inconveniences which had resulted from the present system from his own point of view, and that he should see in them an argument for going back. He had not the smallest reason to believe that his views on this subject were shared by Lord Ripon or his Government." We are no less surprised than pained to see the Minister of India handle a subordinate Governor of this country in the ruthless manner he did. With all deference we submit that in making these remarks his Lordship shewed neither good sense, nor good taste, nor good feeling. He forgot the honored official traditions of England, for instead of shielding his subordinate, even if he was in error, he himself made an attack upon him, a groundless, unjustifiable, and ungenerous attack. He alluded to a "speech" of Sir Ashley Eden, which the latter had never made. This single fact shews that Lord Hartington had not evidently read the paper to which he referred. It was not a "speech," but a Resolution of Sir Ashley Eden on the Customs Report, which contained the remarks to which exception has been taken. So much for the accuracy of his Lordship's statement. Then His Lordship branded Sir Ashley Eden as "a very strong opponent of the policy in this respect adopted by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey." Are we to understand from this that a subordinate Governor is not at liberty to give his independent opinion upon a public question, and that if he does so, he should be gibbetted to infamy by no less a personage than the Secretary of State for India? If subordinate Governors are to be treated in this rule-of-thumb fashion, who will have the courage to speak out? It is true that Sir Ashley Eden did oppose the cotton policy of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, and in doing so he spoke the sense of the entire people of India. And for the moral courage he thus shewed these could not feel too grateful to him. The Secretary of State, instead of admiring his independence, his sense of duty, his sense of justice, has come down upon him in a most indecent manner, and holds him up to the disapporbation and derision of the British public. Sir Ashley was the one official, who had the boldness to oppose the deliberate sacrifice of India's interests at the altar of Manchester greed, and he is publicly censured for it! He is charged with "great jealousy and great dislike" of "Lancashire trade and of Parliament." Has he any personal interest in the matter? Is he engaged in the "trade"? Why should he have ,then any "jealousy" or dislike" of Lancashire? If he honestly believes, as Lord Northbrook had said in reference to the cotton question, that the interests of the people of India should have the first consideration of Government, did he shew "great jealousy" and "great dislike" of Lancashire by giving his honest opinion? With what fairness, again, could he be accused of shewing "great jealousy" and "great dislike" of "Parliament?" No Indian functionary, however high his authority, can deem himself higher than Parliament; he must bow to its decision, right or wrong but what had been the decision of Parliament in this matter? That decision is contained in the following Resolution of the House of Commons passed on the 11th July 1877—"that in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will admit." And Sir Ashley Eden has all along contended that India in the present position of her finances is not prepared to surrender the large revenue derived from the cotton duties. Does this indicate "great jealousy" and "great dislike" of Parliament? If an Indian Governor conscientiously considers and honestly declares that a certain measure, which is avowedly introduced as in accordance with the decision of Parliament, is in reality not so, is it meet, is it right, is it just that the Indian Minister should impeach him of disloyalty to Parliament? There can be but one consequence of the course which Lord Hartington has followed in this matter. It will effectually gag the mouths of responsible officers in India. Lord Lytton as Viceroy had gagged the mouths of his Council by ignoring them in this cotton business; Lord Cranbrook had done the same with regard to his own Council, and Lord Hartington is gagging the one official mouth, which was open against the cotton policy of the India Office. Is it true that in filling a seat in the Supreme Council lately a high official of the India House actually asked a nominee whether he would pledge himself to the repeal of the cotton duties, and on his refusing to so pledge himself the appointment was given to another officer, whose conscience was in accord with the views of the India Office on the subject? All this does not certainly bode well for the people of India. They are themselves dumb; if a few among them can make feeble utterances, their voice does not reach the British public or Parliament, and now their official guardians in this country are threatened into silence. There is no appeal, no remedy against the action of the Secretary of State. He is the arbiter of India's destiny, and if he acts arbitrarily, if the protector, as the Bengali adage has it, should prove the devourer, who can stay the hand of the executioner? It is true that Parliament is supreme, but Parliament is governed by a party majority, and it is idle to appeal to Parliament against the high-handedness of a minister so long as his party commands a majority. Strange to say that Lord Hartington did not scruple to attack, though indirectly, a brother cabinet minister. His Lordship, so reports the *Manchester Courier*, said, "Major Baring, indentified as he was with the administration of Lord Northbrook, was not, perhaps, so enthusiastic a supporter of the policy of removing the duty as Sir John Strachey, but he had gone out fully aware of the opinions that were held upon this subject, and he was well aware as any one could be that it was not possible to recede from the policy that had now been adopted." It is not for us to anticipate what Major Baring will do in this matter, but the insinuation that he was identified with the policy of Lord Northbrook's administration, means that that policy did not commend itself to the approbation of Lord Hartington. We put it to His Lordship whether it was quite in good taste to have made such a reference to a brother minister. His Lordship justly occupies a high position in the Cabinet; one day he is destined to be the Premier of England; it is, therefore, a matter of the deepest regret that he should have forgotten his generous instincts, his love of fair play, and his sacred responsibilities as the ruler of one-sixth of the human race, and sunk himself entirely into a "Lancashire member".

So much for the personalities in which Lord Hartington indulged himself. Let us now come to the merits of the question. The great grievance of Manchester seems to be that grey goods of a certain class having been exempted from duty, it is difficult to maintain in practice the line laid down, and that unless the whole body of grey goods were exempted, if the cotton duties be not totally repealed, the practical inconvenience and hardship to which the manufacturers were exposed, would not be remedied. Hitherto the cry was that the Indian cotton duties were protective, that they fostered local manufactures to the prejudice of Manchester manufactures, but that cry as we have over and over pointed out was entirely hollow. Manchester has, however, now changed its front. The remission granted by Lord Northbrook had taken off the stain of protection from the cotton duties. The first step taken by Lord Lytton had completed that measure. But the measure of March 1879 was not needed for the removal of protection; it was simply a concession to Manchester in view of the total repeal of the duties. The Bengal Chamber as the exponents of the mercantile community remarked at the time that they "could see no special claim that cotton goods and yarns, of descriptions not manufactured in India, have for relief over other articles that are as useful to the people and as necessary for their comfort and well-being." They added: "if the depression of a given industry in England be a sufficient reason for the abolition of duties upon such portion of the products of that industry as may be imported into India, it appears to the Committee that woollens, metals, and hardware have, at least, an equal claim to liberal consideration; for the depression in these trades commenced at an earliar date and has been as severe in its character." The Madras Chamber was still more emphatic. But Manchester's reasoning is peculiar. Mr. Briggs M.P. who headed the Deputation to Lord

Hartington, urged that the manufacturers could not control their operatives, who mixed fine yarns with coarse yarns, and thus tempted the avenging hand of the customs house official. He said: "Merchants in Manchester naturally did not like to incur the risk of sending goods to India, which the manufacturers assured them were free from dutiable yarns, but which any Government official might assert to include such yarns, and might declare to have been sent with a fraudulent purpose. That would show how the matter affected the Lancashire manufacturer, and it, of course, affected the operatives equally. They objected when the last remission was made by the late Government, to the way in which it was done, and their vaticinations had proved to be correct, for not only had the operatives more work to do—he believed by one-fourth—but their wages had to some extent been lowered, so that both to manufacturers and workmen these duties were not rendered less unpopular by the partial remission." It will be thus seen that though Mr. Briggs made light of the fraud committed upon the Indian revenue, he stated distinctly that Manchester did not approve of the way the partial remission had been made by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. But what was Lord Hartington's reply? He said he did not regret these results, though they had been foreseen, because they would have "the inevitable effect" of hastening the total abolition of the cotton duties. He did not stoop to consider at what sacrifice to India would the consummation so devoutly wished-for be attained. Lord Hartington remarked: "He found that the changes which had been made, were producing a total revolution in the trade in this class of goods, and that whereas in the first few months of the fiscal year, 1879-80, the duty from that class of goods of which he was speaking, was 16·30 per cent. of the whole trade, in March last they formed 82·19 per cent." Here His Lordship's figures are topsy-turvy. What he perhaps meant was the increase of duty from other than grey goods, but in a strange confusion of ideas he mentioned grey goods, in which there has necessarily been a large falling off of revenue. This we call attention to only to shew what attention his Lordship has paid to the subject on which he spoke. Sir Louis Malet, his mentor, strange to say, did not correct his Lordship on this point. His Lordship then went on: "Anybody could see that there was something very anomalous and unsatisfactory in a system, the effect of which was to force a great trade into a particular channel. It must be exercising the same influence on the Indian manufactuters, who could not be making what they were best adapted to manufacture, and which they were encouraged to manufacture by the protection which remained." Here too his Lordship was out. The local manufactures of India have not suffered from the remission granted, and this is the best proof of the soundness of the contention, which we have all along maintained, that the duties remitted had no protective tendency whatever. Lord Hartington added: "The importation of these goods immensely increased, and he did not think any stronger proof could be given that a very great protective effect was produced by the former duties." As a morning contemporary shews the greatest influx has been in "shirtings" which India does not manufacture, and so the Indian manufacturers, have not suffered. The plea of protection does not therefore hold water. The remission of the duties under orders of March 1879 has certainly had mischievous effects in more ways than one. Firstly, it has led to an enormous sacrifice of revenue variously estimated at 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees per annum. Secondly, it has placed both the manufacturer and the merchant at a great disadvantage, because it is very difficult for them in practice to maintain the line drawn by the Government of India. Thirdly, it has encouraged fraud upon the revenue, which it is not in the power of the Indian Government to prevent. Fourthly, it has deteriorated the quality of the article supplied to India. Fifthly, it has diverted the trade into an unnatural channel. And lastly it has led to an injurious system of protection by establishing an artificial inequality in the treatment of grey goods. With regard to the last point we believe representations have lately been addressed to Government by certain Manchester manufacturers, who openly advocate either the total repeal of the duty on grey goods or the restoration of the old duty on the principle of equal justice. Among others we may mention that Messrs Leech & Co., who are represented in Calcutta by Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., have memorialized the Government of India on the subject.

The question is what should be done to redress the present evil. The Secretary of State says—we cannot go back, we must go forward. Manchester, and even Indian merchants, who were opposed to the partial remission of 1879, say the same thing. But is India prepared to make the required sacrifice of revenue? It should be remembered that the Government had all along pledged that the cotton duties should not be abandoned till the finances of India were such as to admit of such a measure. Now, what is the present financial position? We admit that the country is prosperous, and that our revenues on the whole are increasing. But we cannot say that our financial position is sound. In the first place there is the heavy war deficit, which must be met any how. In the second place the exchange problem is a recurring one, which cannot be kept out of sight. In the third place one-sixth of our revenue is derived from opium, and though at present it is safe enough it may go any day, and if it goes, how is it to be replaced? The very thought is embarassing. In the fourth place the famine in India is no longer an unknown quantity, and ample provision ought to be made for it. Such being the case we ask with due submission whether India's finances are such as to admit of the total repeal of the cotton duties or the remission which has already been granted.

In conclusion, we will conclude with the words of Mr. Gladstone which he addressed to Parliament when the reduction of the duties was carried by Lord Lytton in March 1879. He said:

"With regard to the remission of the import duties, there seems to me to be something distinctly repugnant in the way it has been done in the time of India's distress and difficulty, by the Government of a party which has done all in its power to retain every protective duty in this country, and which, from the year to year as the occasion arises, advises the Crown to assent to Colonial Acts imposing fresh duties upon British manufactures. What an invidious, almost odious picture of inequality we exhibit to the millions of India! The free-trade doctrines that we hold so dear that we apply them against the feeling of the Indian people in their utmost rigour and without a grain of mercy disappear in a moment when it is a question of dealing with those whose interest and opinions we cannot lightly tamper with—namely, the free colonists of the empire. The Governor-General says he cannot see that financial difficulty can in any way be placed as a reason against what he calls fiscal reform. If that be a true principle of Government it has been discovered for the first time by the present Viceroy."

"Indian revenue appears to be surrounded with an unusual number of risks and difficulties. (Hear.) It is less solid on its basis than a corresponding revenue of equal amount in our own country, or, probably, in any other. There are peculiarities in its nature; it is hampered by the difficulties of exchange; it does not show that solidity and up-springing power in meeting difficult times which we should desire; and the review of the whole case greatly deepens in my mind—as I think it may also in the minds of others—a sense of the gravity of the situation and a conviction that we ought not to put ourselves off with any unreal or secondary remedies, but, if we can, go to the root of the matter."

Do not these memorable words of Mr. Gladstone exactly apply to the present situation of India? The only difference is this—Mr. Gladstone in 1879 was out of office, Mr. Gladstone in 1881 is in office. Will he prove true to his own words and carry out in 1881 what he said so eloquently in 1879?

MR. CAIRD ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

I.

MR. JAMES CAIRD'S report on the condition of India deserves the most serious and attentive consideration. The reader knows that Mr. Caird came out to this country as a member of the Famine Commission towards the close of 1878, and travelled through its several Provinces. When Lord Salisbury selected him to serve on the Famine Commission, His Lordship "expressed his opinion that, apart from his special duties as a member of the Commission, advantage to the Indian cultivator might be expected to result from his inquiries, and from the advice which he would be in a position to tender to Her Majesty." Mr. Caird, therefore, felt it his duty to submit a separate report on the condition of India. The report discusses some of the most important questions connected with the administration of this country, and has been recently published with the criticisms of the Government of India thereon.

That the Government of India does not agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. James Caird is scarcely surprising. The despatch of his report is dated the 8th of June 1880—the very day, it will be recollected, on which Lord Lytton made over charge of his exalted office to his successor Lord Ripon, and it bears internal evidence of the authorship of Sir John Strachey Such being the case, the criticisms of the Government of India on Mr. Caird's report, the reader need not be told, are exactly what might have been anticipated. The views of Indian officials are, as a rule, remarkable for their optimism, and the observations of the Supreme Government on what Mr. Caird believes to be the defects in the present system of governing India form no exception to the rule. Indeed, Lord Lytton and his Councillors flatly deny Mr. Caird's facts and redicule his suggestions. Mr. Caird thus describes the condition of the people of India:—"The available good land in India is nearly all occupied. There are extensive areas of good waste land, covered with jungle in various parts of the country, which might be reclaimed and rendered suitable for cultivation, but for that object capital must be employed, and the people have little to spare. The produce of the country on an average of years is barely sufficient to maintain that present population and make a saving for occasional famine. The greatest export of rice and corn in one year is not more than 10 day's consumption of its inhabitants. Scarcity, deepening into famine, is thus becoming of more frequent occurrence. The people may be assumed to increase at the moderate rate of one per cent. per year. The check caused by the late famine, through five millions of extra deaths, spread as it was over two bad years and a half, would thus be equal only to the normal increase over all India for that time. In 10 years, at the present rate of growth, there will be 20 millions more people to feed, in 20 years upwards of 40 millions. This must be met by an increase of produce arising from better management of the cultivated area, and enlargement of its extent by migration to unpeopled districts, and by emigration to other countries. We are dealing with a country already full of people, whose habits and religion promote increase without restraint, and whose law directs the sub-division of land among all the male children. As rulers, we are thus brought face to face with a growing difficulty. There are more people every year to feed from land which, in many parts of India, is undergoing gradual deterioration. Of this there can be no stronger proof than that the land revenue in some quarters is diminishing. It is unsafe to break up more of the uncultivated poor land. The diminution of pasture thereby already caused is showing its effect in a lessening proportion of working cattle for an increasing area of cultivation." This is a most serious state of things. It is a pity that Mr. Caird does not set forth the evidence on which he has founded his conclusions contained in the passage just quoted. This omission cannot be too deeply regretted. It could have been easily supplied. The Government of India doubts whether any deterioration of the soil is actually going on in this country. It is wonderful that any doubts should have been entertained on this point. Of course in the deltaic districts of Bengal the soil cannot be exhausted, as its fertility is renewed every year by natural causes. But then we must not forget that Bengal Proper is only a very small part of the continent of India. Last year we reviewed at some length in these columns Mr. Allan Hume's pamphlet on "Agricultural Reform in India." Mr. Hume, who, the reader knows, was Secretary to Government of India in the defunct Etcetera Department, writes: "That the gradual (and, perhaps, later, suddenly rapid) deterioration of the major portion of our cultivated land is, unless a totally new system be inaugurated, inevitably impending, can be denied by no one conversant with the subject. It is impossible for Government to disbelieve this; they may think, and perhaps rightly, that it will last their time, but they cannot doubt as to

what they are preparing for their successors." This testimony to the gradual deterioration of the soil of India coming, as it does from the head of the lately abolished Agricultural Department, ought to carry very great weight with the public. Again, we have more than once shown in these columns that canal irrigation has made vast tracts of land absolutely sterile. This has been proved to demonstration, and indeed, officially acknowledged. The late Colonel Corbett, in his work entitled *The Climate and Resources of Upper India*, declares in plain terms that "canals and irrigation are doing more than anything else to destroy the agricultural prosperity of the country, and to reduce land formerly fruitful to a state of sterility." This language is, no doubt, very strong, but there is no exaggeration in it. Colonel Corbett quotes, in support of his assertion, the following extract from the letter of an indigo planter:—"The produce in canal-irrigated lands, in my opinion, will be worse yearly; what with sowing the same seed, and with this constant cropping and flooding, the lands are being thoroughly exhausted. I remark yearly a great falling off of leaf, and this, by the bye, appears to be increasing. Canal plant grows too quickly; it is, in fact, forced, and it consequently cannot draw sufficient support from the soil fast enough to keep pace with its rapid growth. If I am right in my conjecture, produce will get worse as the soil becomes more exhausted, &c." This is the opinion of a careful observer, speaking from personal knowledge. Even Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, cannot deny that canal-irrigated tracts are becoming sterile. Many a cultivator or landlord has said to Mr. Buck:—"When the canal first came into our village we thought our fortunes were made. For two or three years the village was a garden; but year after year we have seen the crops grow shorter and the ears become lighter until now our outturn is far less than when we had no canal at all." Mr. Caird, therefore, states nothing but the truth when he says that the soil of India is undergoing gradual deterioration.

Mr. Caird, in the next place, points out that the pressure on the means of subsistence is rendered more severe by the evil effects of a system of Government, the first object of which is necessarily the subjection of the people, and of laws not suited to the circumstances of the country. The English officers who rule India are aliens in language, religion and colour, and their feelings and ideas are quite different from those of the ruled. Formerly, the management of the people was, to a great extent, left to their natural leaders, the head men of the villages. These were recognised by the community, and they administered justice and preserved order, and were responsible for the public revenue. This system has been superseded by the British Government. Mr. Caird observes:—"The head-men, no longer recognised or treated as leaders, and seldom communicated with except through the lower class of Native officials (who are said to be apt to take advantage of their position to extort bribes) become distrustful of us, and are distrusted by us. I rarely met a civilian in India who did not speak of the head-men with distrust. The British merchants who carry on their great business in India make no similar complaint of the Native merchants whom they find upright and honest. Our officers do not know the Natives as they used to do whenever our Government was less centralised, and they are every year becoming more strange to the people by the increase of indoor judicial duties, and the frequent changes from one locality to another." That the present generation of Indian officials know very little of the people ruled by them, is a notorious fact. The British officers, who now govern the country, do not take much pains to make themselves acquainted with the feelings, views, wants and wishes of the people, and consequently they do not sympathise with them. Again, the British Government has enacted many laws and institutions without considering their suitability to the circumstances of the country. The English in the plenitude of their insular pride, look upon their laws and institutions as the best yet devised by the genius of man. They are, therefore, naturally anxious to give the subject people of India the benefit of those laws and institutions. And as the ruled have no voice and cannot make themselves heard, the rulers do whatever they think best. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief which has been caused by the introduction of foreign laws and institutions into India, without regard to the conditions existing in the country. Much of the misery from which the people of India are suffering is due in a great measure to the action of the system of administration adopted by our rulers with the best and purest of motives.

Having described the present condition of India and the causes to which it is primarily due, Mr. Caird proceeds to suggest remedies. He proposes to do away with the Central Government—the Government of India, and to place all the Local Governments in direct relations with the Secretary of State; to abolish the Central Department of Public Works, the control of public works being left entirely to Local Governments; to employ Natives more extensively on the administration of the country; to modify the legal and judicial system, and to follow Native methods in the administration of justice; to found and encourage new industries so as to give work to the labouring classes, and to arrange the land-system so as to restrain the increase of population; to restore the village system and to improve the status of village head-men, the settlement of petty disputes being left to them; and to increase the produce of the land by improving old agricultural staples and by introducing new ones. As we have already exceeded the limits assigned to a single article, we reserve the discussion of remedial measures suggested by Mr. Caird for our next issue.

THE N. W. P. AND OUDH DURING 1879-80.

THE administration report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879-80 deserves more than a passing notice, as it deals with some questions of general interest and practical importance. The most important of these questions is undoubtedly the Jhansi problem. Towards the close of the official year under report Sir George Couper made a tour through the Jhansi Division, the main object of which was the settlement of various questions connected with the proposal to extricate the local landholders from the embarrassments in which they had become involved. The scheme which had been framed for the relief of the embarrassed zemindars in Jhansi was matured by the Lieutenant-Governor after a personal inspection of the locality, and in consultation with the local officers. At the close of the year under review the matter had not yet passed the stage of discussion. But since the close of the year a Bill has been introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council for the relief of the embarrassed landholders in Jhansi. We have fully discussed in these columns the principles and provisions of the Bill, and shewn that the measure does not go to the root of the matter. The Jhansi Bill, like the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, is nothing better than a palliative. Mr. Bazett Colvin, the author of the Bill, has admitted in plain terms that the revenue system introduced by the British Government is one of the chief causes of the hopeless indebtedness of the Jhansi landholders. But the Government does not show any disposition to modify that system materially, so as to remove the cause which has mainly contributed to bring about the present lamentable state of things. We read in the Report before us:—"Another leading object [of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour] was to arrive at a decision as to the character of the settlement of the land-revenue suitable to Bundelkhand districts generally, and the period for which the Government demand should be fixed. In consultation with the Board of Revenue, and the officers who have been recently engaged in revising the settlement of the districts of Hamirpur and Banda, it was decided that the system most conducive to prosperity is the imposition for a fixed term of 20 years of a moderate demand, leaving an ample margin for ordinary fluctuations of seasons. Seasons of extraordinary drought and failure must be dealt with specially as they occur." Now, if this be the only modification of the revenue system which the Government has decided to introduce in Jhansi, Mr. Bazett Colvin's Bill will do little practical good. Under Native rule, the land revenue demand in Jhansi, as Mr. Colvin has shown, varied according to the character of the season. Bearing in mind the peculiar conditions of the territory, this was the wisest arrangement that could possibly have been made. We have not hesitated to affirm that unless the Government should revert to this system which in the eyes of Europeans is unscientific and barbarous, the indebtedness neither of the Jhansi zemindars nor of the Deccan Agriculturists could be remedied. A fixed assessment, though moderate, is sure to press hard on the Jhansi landholders and drive them into the arms of the money-lender. This must be accepted for an axiom.

Various other questions connected with administration came up before the North-Western Provinces Government for settlement during the year under report. It was arranged to mark the boundary between Oudh and Nipal (where not formed by a river) by the reservation of a neutral strip of uncultivated land, ten yards in width, on both sides of the line. The question of preparing Durbar lists was taken up; and both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh new divisional lists were drawn up and sanctioned by Government. There now exists, in every division of the united provinces, a complete list of gentlemen entitled to appear at the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbars, arranged in the order of precedence; and the preparation of a provincial list of precedence is under consideration. The system of employing unpaid apprentices to work in district offices having led to many malpractices and irregularities, it was considered whether the system should not be entirely prohibited. The Government decided to continue the system, but prescribed certain principles to be observed in selecting candidates. The principles laid down by the Government are thus summarised:—"Compliance with the general educational test was made essential: selection from promising local students was directed: respectability of family and sufficiency of private means were insisted on. It was further directed that preference should be given *(ceteris paribus)* to apprentices on the occurrence of suitable vacancies; that the place and duty of each apprentice should be assigned him; that punctual attendance should be required; and that the entertainment of these apprentices in no way affected the responsibility of the paid officers." When the Government of the North-Western Provinces has as yet done nothing to improve the tone of the subordinate judicial and executive services in the Province, the idea of measures with a view to promote the efficiency of unpaid apprentices is ridiculous in the extreme. And it is amusing to observe that no unpaid apprentice will be allowed to work in a district office unless he is possessed of sufficiency of private means. Can absurdity, we would ask, go further? Following the example set by Sir George Campbell in Bengal, Sir George Couper has taken steps to put a stop to the irregularities connected with the attendance of district officers at office for the transaction of official business. Without laying down any hard-and-fast rules for observance, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has ordered that all judicial work and reports, at the hearing of which parties might appear, or affecting the interests of individuals, should be taken, heard and disposed of only in office; that attendance of particular ministerial officers at private residences be discouraged; and that a time be fixed and made known for daily attendance at office. We are afraid that these orders will not be sufficient to secure the object in view. The practice in the matter of attendance by district officers at office will continue to be regulated by the idiosyncracies of different officers rather than by the principles laid down by Sir George Couper. When even the hard-and-fast rules which Sir George Campbell had prescribed for observance in this matter have failed to do much practical good, Sir George Couper's general principles, it requires no prophet to foretell, will soon become a dead letter. Some further action for the pro-

tection of antiquarian remains has been taken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. During the year under review, "District officers were required to prepare and keep up complete lists of such remains, and of places where on excavation they were likely to be discovered : to make definite arrangements for their protection ; to make it clear to the leading residents in the neighbourhood that it was their interest to assist in carrying out the wishes of Government; and to enforce the responsibility of the local police for checking and reporting attempts at spoliation. It was further laid down that the more important buildings should be inspected and reported on annually by an officer of the Public Works Department, with the view of preventing them from falling into a ruinous condition." As regards civil court reforms, the Central nazarat system was put in operation in the year under review ; and it is said that it will result in increased efficiency and reduced expenditure. But unless the high fees now levied for the service of processes be reduced, the public will not benefit by the reform. There were 110 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year under report. The municipal income of the year amounted to 25½ lakhs and the expenditure to 25½ lakhs. Of course, the chief source of municipal taxation was the octroi., which yielded 18¾ lakhs, and we observe that the average incidence of taxation was 11 annas 2 pie per head of the municipal population. In the year under review the office of Civil Surgeon General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was formally constituted, and there was a revision of grades among the superior officers in the Police Department. The result of the revision was that the maximum pay of District Superintendents of Police was reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 800 and of Assistant Superintendents from Rs. 400 to 300. These reductions did not affect the military officers in the Department. The saving from the revision will amount to about Rs. 65,000 when the arrangements have been brought into full working order. But we are of opinion that the offices of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police should be entirely abolished, now that the status of these officers has been declared to be that of mere assistants to the Magistrate in the Police Department.

The year under report was on the whole a favourable one. Both the autumn and the spring harvests yielded a fairly good outturn and the pressure of scarcity , which had afflicted the provinces for two years successively, disappeared. The general health of the year was, however, very bad. The writer of the Report admits that the fever epidemic, which prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the autumn of 1879, caused nearly a million deaths in excess of the normal mortality ; but he makes light of the whole affair. He would have the public believe that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh adopted adequate relief measures. We have more than once shown in these columns that this position is quite untenable. As regards the working of the License tax, the Report before us asserts that the assessments were, as a rule, cautiously and judiciously made. But this view is directly at variance with the conclusions stated in the Report of the Revenue Board on the subject, which was noticed in these columns a few months ago. The past official year witnessed the creation of three new districts in the North-Western Provinces. This measure, as we showed at the time, was not needed for administrative reasons. It was adopted simply for the sake of the junior civilians, who complain that they do not get charge of districts with the rapidity desired by them. The Oudh judicial scheme was brought into operation during the year under report; but the scheme as ultimately sanctioned was nothing better than a half measure. Executive officers in Oudh, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners—still retain all criminal work in their hands; and the Judicial Commissioner continues to be the highest judicial authority in the Province. We need not notice the working of the provincial department of Agriculture and Commerce as the whole subject was fully discussed by us in a recent issue. The Muttra-Hattras Railway, we see, returned 4·86 percent. on the capital expenditure during the year under review. This result is very satisfactory. We hold that the Government should do every thing in its power to promote the construction of light railways of this kind. Sir George Couper, we are glad to observe, has on the whole, taken a sensible view on the "poor white" and Eurasian education question. We read: "Facilities have long existed in these provinces at all the large centres of European and Eurasian population for the education of such children, the Government paying the school fees where the parents were unable to do so, while at Allahabad a free school exists to which the poorer classes can resort. There are also numerous railway schools, most of which are aided by the State; as well as regimental schools at the larger military stations. The view taken by the Local Government was that in view of the above facts no large or ambitious scheme, such as that prepared by Archdeacon Baly was necessary ; that where special schools did not exist, the ordinary institutions of the country might with advantage be utilized ; that pressure in the way of inducing poor parents to send their children to hill-schools was unadvisable; that the Government should be armed with the power of compelling all children, of the classes referred to, to be educated up to a certain elementary point; that for these provinces a central free school, with an industrial branch should be constituted at Allahabad ; that a local rate on property holders of the European and Eurasian community might under certain circumstances be unobjectionable, and that the teaching should be unsectarian." It is needless to say that we do not agree with Sir George Couper on all the above points. The financial position of the united provinces during the year under report was satisfactory.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

AT the present time we feel particularly interested in the military member of the Governor-General's Council. Great military questions are on the *tapis*, which require in our War Minister a thorough knowledge of not only the military system of India but also of those of other countries, a power of discrimination, breadth of mind, and a sympathy with the spirit of the age, essential in a statesman. If the officer, to whom rumour has assigned the military seat in the Council, has been really named for it, we are constrained to say that he does not possess the quaslifications, which we have indicated above. It is said that General Lumsden, the Adjutant General, is talked of as the likely successor of Sir Donald Stewart as Military Member of the Council. With all deference to the General we submit that his past training and experience do not by any means qualify him for the arduous office of War Minister. As our contemporary of the *Englishman* says, "he is neither a soldier nor an administrator. He has served so long on the staff that he has forgotten all that he knew of military life, and he has shown that he has learnt nothing new. It is not too much to say that the inefficiency of the Indian army at the present moment is chiefly due to his long administration of the offices of Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the army, and to the opportunities he has had of acting as confidential adviser to successive Commanders-in-Chief." The writer adds: "His minute on the Army Commission Report, is a standing monument of his unfitness for a post requiring breadth of view and power of reasoning and of expression ; and no one who has read it can believe that the author could be appointed to a seat in Council except to represent obstruction and extravagance, and to throw back army reform and economy for at least five years." An officer, with such qualifications and character, can hardly be deemed qualified for a post,in which the highest qualities of a military statesman are requisite, and we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the Secretary ofState would commit such gross jobbery. But in these days of ear-wigging we do not know what is or what is not possible. If a Sir Lewis Malet could tempt the noble Marquis, who presides at the India Office, to forget the instinctive nobility of his nature, to attack an absent and subordinate official, and to talk nonsense about cotton duties, why cannot a Sir Henry Norman, who is no friend to Army reform in India, get him to perpetrate a job by putting in his protege in the Council of the Governor-General, who, whatever his merits or demerits, we take it for granted, will not warmly espouse the cause of army reform and retrenchment in which we the tax-payers feel so much interested. Sir Henry Norman, as the reader is probably aware, is a good and amiable man, and not altogether opposed to reform, but he is we fear a little too partial to himself, and does not evidently like that it should be done by any other hands. Looking to the antecedents and predilections of General Lumsden we do not believe we are assuming too much if we assert that there could not be a more efficient obstructive to reform than General Lumsden. But whatever the personal sympathies or antipathies of General Lumsden or Sir Henry Norman, we earnestly hope that the interests of the tax-payers of India will not be forgotten. It should be borne in mind that the future of Indian finance depends upon army reorganization and retrenchment. The Army Commission have already made valuable suggestions on this subject, and we make no doubt that Major Baring, the new Finance Minister, would be most willing to second them. But much will necessarily depend upon the head of the Military Department. With Sir Frederic Roberts as Military Member and Col. Chesney as Military Secretary, the cause of army reform and economy will have no reason to suffer. We do hope that Lord Ripon will act firmly in this matter, and will not allow interested personal influence at the India Office to override the vast and momentous interests of the tax-payers of India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee to-morrow. As His Excellency has not yet fully recovered his strength, we would have preferred if the Levee had been held during the day. We hope with our contemporary of the *Englishman* that His Excellency will dispense with the usual form of receiving the gentlemen to be presented while standing. His health is of greater importance to the public than the observance of a mere form, and they will themselves like a departure from the rule in the present instance.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

WE INVITE attention to the College Reunion, which takes place on Friday next. The programme of amusements, which will be entirely of an intellectual character, is varied and rich.

ONE HUNDRED and fifty-four students out of 354 have passed the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University, of whom 20 have passed in the first, 40 in the second, and 94 in the third division. Of these again 37 candidates belong to the Presidency College, 18 to the General Assembly's Institution, 16 to the Hooghly College, 16 to the Metropolitan Institution, 9 to the Dacca College, 7 to the Free Church Institution, 6 to the Patna College, 6 to the Benares College 5 to the Agra College, 7 to the Canning College, 8 to the Muir College, to Krishnaggur and Cathedral Mission Colleges 3 each, to St. Xavier's and Lahore Colleges 2 each, to Ravenshaw and Rajshye Colleges 1 each, and seven were teachers. The two first candidates of the first division come from the Presidency College, and the third place in the first division is occupied by the Hooghly College. In point of numbers the Presidency College has passed 6 and the Hooghly College 5 in the first division. We again congratulate the Metropolitan Institution on the highly satisfactory results it has achieved in the B. A. Examination.

WE ARE REQUESTED to correct some errors, which crept into the report of the Pundits' meeting at the Senate House, which we published in our last. In question III. instead of the words "fire or God" should be substituted "the deity

of fire or the Supreme Spirit." Instead of "securing salvation" in question IV., the following words should be substituted, "securing the happiness of heaven." In the answer to the 3rd question "the deity of fire" should be substituted for "God," and in the answer to the 4th question "the happiness of heaven" for "salvation.

WE HEAR that a Committee has been appointed to enquire into and report on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act. Sir Donald Stewart is the President of the Committee. We hope local officers charged with the working of the Act will be examined. None for instance is better fitted to give evidence on the subject than Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. We do not know how far the Act has conserved the health of the people, but as we said in our last it is an oppressive and demoralizing law, and in the interests of general morality it ought to be done away with. Should, however, the military authorities insist upon the continuance of the Act, it ought to be restricted to military cantonments. In Calcutta, if it is at all to be retained, it ought to be confined to the Southern Division, which is visited by soldiers and sailors.

FOLLOWING the example of the President of the Chamber of Commerce the retiring Master of the Trades' Association delivered an able and interesting address at the last annual meeting of the Association. Mr. Caithness reviewed the labours of the Association during the past year. Several questions of general importance engaged the attention of the Association during the year. Mr. J. B. Knight justly congratulated the Association on the interest which some of its leading members took in local politics. The Trades' Association have always been distinguished for their zeal in the affairs of the town, and the rate-payers feel much indebted to them. We wish other Europeans were equally public-spirited and gave some portion of their time to the business of the town, by which they so much benefit.

AS DAME RUMOUR had it Mr. Elliot, bas been appointed to be the Chief Commissioner of Assam. We have already protested against the ignoring of the claims of the Bengal Civilians to appointments in the Assam Commission. Assam is essentially a Bengal province; the people speak the Bengali language, and are to all intents and purposes Bengalis; the Bengal Regulations and Acts are in force in Assam; some of the old Regulation districts of Bengal have been transferred to Assam, and in judicial matters that province is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bengal High Court. Thus the Bengal Civilians have a natural claim to service in Assam. But one by one the higher appointments in the Assam Commission are being given away to North-West civilians. Thus the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner is a North-West man, the Judicial Commissioner ditto, a Deputy Commissioner ditto, and now the Chief Commissioner himself comes from the North-West. Mr. Elliott's nomination is peculiarly unfortunate. He was appointed Census Commissioner for all India, and was thus entrusted with an important imperial work, he had it well in hand, and whoever his successor may be that officer must begin the work *de novo*. When officers are withdrawn from special work of this kind, without good and valid season, a suspicion naturally arises that perhaps other influences are at work than an undivided consideration of public interests. We cannot help saying that the general feeling is that the appointment of Mr. Elliott to the supersession of the claims of the Bengal service is a gross job, and that the Simla clique has perpetrated it. We do not blame Lord Ripon for it, for he has been guided by his advisers, but the protest which this appointment has called forth will we hope convince His Excellency that it is necessary to exercise his independent judgment in matters in which conflicting interests come into play.

WHILE we have not hesitated to condemn in strong terms the orders of the Government of Bengal in the Jungypore case we must candidly confess that the Deputy Magistrate was not wholly blameless. In the first place he ought not to have passed an illegal sentence even under the annoying pressure of the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor says that he is not satisfied that the Deputy Magistrate wilfully passed a sentence, which he knew to be illegal, alleging as his justification the pressure brought to bear on him by his official superior. We can well understand the difficult position in which the Deputy Magistrate was placed. It was his official superior, who had accused him of want of firmness and undue leniency, and almost dictated to him the course he should follow, and it was too trying for him to go right against the opinion of the Magistrate. But as a conscientious man he should have represented the matter to Government. He also erred in not temperately wording his letter to the Commissioner in representing the insult offered to him by Mr. Mosley. If he had made a calm statement of facts, without imputing motives to the Magistrate, he would have greatly strengthened his case. Our young men, we are sorry to observe, not unfrequently allow themselves to be led away by temper when their feelings are roused, and suit the word to the feeling. They should bear in mind that official discipline and show of temper are not compatible with each other, and that as the Native and European officer stand in the relation of earthen and iron vessel, the former should be particularly cautious in comporting himself and try his best not to give a handle to his enemy by shewing a weakness of temper or by use of violent words. Be this as it may we repeat that the Lieutenant-Governor has laid down a dangerous doctrine by supporting the executive in their interference with the judicial discretion of their subordinate officers. We are glad to observe that our contemporary of the *Statesman* is at one with us on the subject.

WE had predicted that on the return of Mr. Peacock matters connected with the Nuddea fever would be put to right, if he should be deputed to make a personal investigation into the devastations committed by it, and the reports received from him fully verify our prediction. The Government did depute Mr. Peacock to make the necessary enquiry, and he visited most of the suffering villages, and has made some good practical suggestions. We have received from the Bengal Office a batch of official papers on the subject. These papers show frightful mortality. The Deputy Magistrate of Bongong writes, "judged by the bills of mortality December would appear to be quite as bad as November." But on the whole, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Peacock that "fever is decreasing everywhere," but the sequelæ of the fever are in many cases proving mischievous, if not dangerous. "The mortality," Mr. Peacock however adds, "is still very high in places." The Nuddea Epidemic Fever Relief Committee, we are glad to observe, are doing useful work. We are glad to observe that our Krishnaghur correspondent, who fought so hard for the suffering poor of Nuddea, is completely vindicated. We give below his last letter:

"The claims of the suffering poor of Nuddea have at last been recognized. Ignoring the fact of 16,000 persons having died from fever alone in November last both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Monro reported to Government that sickness was decreasing Mr. Peacock is satisfied from personal investigation that real necessity exists for medical relief. If this had been done by Mr. Monro many thousands of lives might have been spared. The Commissioner has requested Rai Judoo Nath Bahadoor to extend the operations of the Relief Committee to the interior, he has also requested the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon to co-operate with the Relief Committee. An official communication has also been addressed to the Relief Committee to take the district work in hand. Under a resolution of a meeting of the Relief Committee the Magistrate has been informed that Rs. 100 will be placed at his disposal for the purchase of tonics for distribution. This is a mere pittance, but the committee have no choice. Application will be made to the donors of the Inundation Relief subscription to permit of the unexpended balance being diverted to the relief of the fever-stricken poor. Your readers will now judge whether your correspondent or the Krishnaggur pleader was right as regards the question of fever relief. The Joint Secretary of the Relief Committee has asked all sub-divisional officers for co-operation and information, but none has responded to the call except Mr. Anderson of Kustea."

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following appeal of Mr. Robert Knight anent the libel suit instituted against the London *Statesman*:

Native Princes and People of India.—On the eve of my departure from this country to return to India I was served with a summons to attend the Bow-street Police Office to answer before the Magistrate a criminal charge of libel brought against me by the Amir-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad, whom the Foreign Office under Lord Lytton appointed as Co-Regent of that State, in order to fetter the action of the great minister, Sir Salar Jung, and completely check his efforts for the restoration of Berar. Simultaneously with this prosecution, letters have come home from official personages in India urging that the *London Statesman* should not be permitted to continue such exposures of the conduct of the Indian Government, as have been made by it in the matter of the abolition of the Salt Line, and the treatment of the Native Princes of Rajputana in connection therewith. It was a sure instinct that led my colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, and myself to determine to publish a London edition of the *Statesman* at the very doors of Parliament. The object we had in view has already been largely accomplished. And now this Wikar-ool-Oomrah is put up to pursue as criminals in the Law Courts of this country the men whom you know to have devoted their lives to the promotion of a pure and righteous government of India, in the interests of our own beloved country and of the vast dependency the rule of which the Divine Providence has confided to us as a trust.

The criminal posecution which this man has entered against me, will, I hope, be made the occasion of showing before her Majesty's Judges and before all England, the greatness of the cause in which we have enlisted.

The defence will be a very costly one, from the fact that the prosecutor does not appear in the case for examination, and from the great difficulty there will be in dragging from the recesses of the offiial bureaux the documentary evidence which establishes the accuracy as to fact, and the complete honesty of purpose of the article No. 8 in the *London Statesman* of October 1st, on the Restitution of Berar.

I appeal confidently to you therefore not to permit the *London Statesman* to be crushed, as these men are conspiring to crush it.

It is vital to your interests vital to the interest of the British Crown, that we should complete our work of exposure, and you must sustain us in the work.

I ask you to contribute promptly to the formation of a *Statesman* Defence Fund. Let every one in the country, Prince and peasant alike, shew his sense of the true character of this prosecution by subscribing to the fund.

I ask the native Princes of India to contribute generously towards the Fund, and the poorest of the people to send in their 'mite' towards it.

Such an opportunity of so bringing home to the conscience of England the faults of our government of India under the late *regime*, that they shall be made impossible in the future, may never occur again, and I appeal to yourselves and your successors.

R. KNIGHT.

LONDON, December 31st, 1880.

Subscriptions should be sent instantly to my son, Mr. Paul Knight, *Statesman* Office, Calcutta. By him they will be acknowledged or not according to the desire of the subscribers.

R. K.

As the case is *sub judice*, we abstain from expressing any opinion on its merits or bearings. But we heartily second Mr. Knight's appeal. He has rendered valiant services to the cause of Indian reform by his journalistic labours, which deserve a grateful and generous recognition from the princes and people of India. An abler champion and a more warm-hearted friend than him they have not. Thoroughly acquainted with Indian questions of all descriptions, having the courage of his convictions, and full of generous sympathies Mr. Knight is peculiarly fitted to unweave the tangled web of Indian politics, and his labours in the pages of the *Statesman* both of Calcutta and London shew that he seldom misses an opportunity to represent faithfully, firmly, and vigorously the real grievences of the people of India. The London *Statesman* is particulary useful in this way. The scene of the battle of India reform now rests in England, and the presence there of such a redoubted champion as Mr. Robert Knight is of the highest moment to this country. The princes and people of India owe it to themselves to put him in a position to fight their cause, which he is fighting we believe not without sacrifice to himself. We earnestly hope that they will give a generous respouse to Mr. Knight's present appeal.

JUST as we were going to press we received the following latest Sonthal news from the Bengal Office:

News has reached Government of a fresh disturbance in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In consequence of the excitement that had prevailed recently among the Sonthals, culminating in open opposition to the Census and the firing of the Sub-Divisional officers' bungalow at Jamtara on the 14th of December, two companies of Native Infantry and a large additional Police force were ordered into the District. From the time of the arrival of the troops there was no further resistance and all was well until Thursday last, when opposition to the authorities was shewn simultaneously in the head quarters, Pakour, and Rajmehal Sub-Divisions. A report of the disturbance and of the rescue of some prisoners from the custody of a Deputy Magistrate stationed in the Doomka Damin-i-koh reached

the Bengal Government yesterday morning and additional troops were despatched by an early train this morning to the Pergunnahs. Several European Magistrates and Police officers have also been temporarily posted to the District in order to strengthen the hands of the Deputy Commissioner and the Police force has been still further increased by transfers from other districts. No news of any open act of opposition or violence beyond the rescue of prisoners mentioned above has reached Government, but the Sonthals are so ignorant and so easily led astray that a display of force is considered necessary in order to preserve the peace of the Pergunnahs and prevent the spread of disaffection. The latest information received at noon to-day is that a favourable reaction has set in, the local officers are secure, and work is again progressing.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of theChest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY. In cases of Debility and defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel "out of condition," I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quaters, with this stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Srtand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 29th January, 1881.

The commercial report of the current week bears so close resemblance to that of the past, that it may be taken for its counterpart.

Import.—Piece-goods: this market continued quiet as there has been little or no disposition on the part of the dealers to add to the previous stock in the absence of a demand from without.

Grey goods to a small extent found buyers at the last rates, while Fancy and Turky Red goods met with a fair request even at slight advanced rates.

Yarns—Import kinds very dull. Whilst country manufactured descriptions continued to find buyers at previous rates.

Exports. Indigo—There has been four public sales held during the week and about 2700 chests found buyers at previous rates, which were well sustained; for good and fine qualities there was better competition.

Tea.—At the public sale of the 29th instant 8602 chests were put up, all found buyers except 601 which were withdrawn for limits—prices were very firm.

Oil-seeds.—Market quiet, limited transactions at previous rates.

Jute.—This market continued active, prices have been very firm and ranging from low to good 3-11 @ 5-3.

Rice.—About 55000 bags of 2 mds. each; the following sorts found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table-Seetah	..	4-3	a 4-4
,, Sifted	...	3-10	,, 3-12
,, Gross	...	3	,, 3-6
Ballam	..	1-10	,, 2-2-6
Kheeari	..	1-10	,, 1-11-6
Kazla	...	1-8	,, 1-9-6
Raree	..	1-12	,, 2-1

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of interest or discount. four per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal whilst 2½ to 3 per cent. outside on deposit of Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have been less active during the week with prices constantly fluctuating, but they have been rather firm at the close and ranged as follows:

100 to 100-1 for 4 per cent.
108-5 to 108-6 for 4½ per cent.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has been very quiet and nothing of importance transpired.

Advertisements.

WANTED a private tutor in Chemistry and Mathematics. Science men only—apply at this office.

Wanted (for 3 months only) a professional Surveyor and Levellar-Salary Rs. 75 including Travelling allowance. Candidates to submit their applications to the undersigned with copies of testimonials, on or before the 13th February 1881.

Hazareebaugh, The 25th January 1881. } RADHAMADUB BOSE, Vice-Chairman, Road-Cess Committee.

OVERSEER WANTED.

Wanted an Overseer and Nuisance Inspector for the Purneah Municipality. Salary Rs 60 and horse allowance Rs. 15, must have practical knowledge of Road and Bridge making and Estimating Apply with testimonials to.

Purneah. } J. PRATT, Vice-Chairman.

FOR SALE-CHEAP.

1. A small Steam Launch 37' × 6'-6" fitted with two cylinders and a multitubular high pressure Boiler-consumes a small quantity of coal.

2. A Howard's patent Boiler in 6 Sections 60 H. P., never been used, very suitable for transporting, deserving the attention of up-country Agents for Factories and Screwing Company,s.

Apply to Krishna Chundra Chowdhuri, Bhowanipur.

EDUCATIONAL.

Now ready, a Dictionary of the Hindi Language, with the meanings in English, by J. D. Bate, Missionary, pp. 805, Rs. 16 including Postage. E. J. Lazaus and Co., Benares.

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 2 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, ,, ,, about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, ,, ,, about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, ,, ,, about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, ,, ,, about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the ife ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, *Peepulputty Road*.

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR'S ANALYTICALLY EXPLANATORY KEY TO THE ENTRANCE COURSE FOR 1881. FULL OF MODERN GRAMMATICAL NOTES.

PRICE AND POSTAGE Rs. 2-2.

To be had of the Author Via Barranagore Post Office' of Messers Thacker, Spink & Co., and the Calcutta School-Book Society.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTICE.

Men of experience and good character are wanted for temporary employment as upper and lower subordinates on the Orissa coast canal. Application by letter only to be made to the undersigned.

J. H. APJOHN

Writers Buildings Top Floor East Wing, Calcutta, The 26th January 1881. } Officiating Superintending Engineer South-Western Circle.

COLLEGE REUNION.

The College Reunion takes place for the third time, at the well known "Emerald Bower" of the Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. on the 4th of February next—the day after the Sarasvati Puja. The following gentlemen compose the office-bearers of the Reunion, with power to add to their number:—

The Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C. I. E.
Babu Juggodish Nath Roy.
,, Issur Chunder Mitter Rai Bahadur.
Mr. Omesh Chunder Dutt.
Babu Baikantha Nath Bose.
Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur.
Babu Keshub Chunder Sen.
,, Narendranath Sen.
,, Ram Sunker Sen, Rai Bahadur,
B. L. Goopta Esqr., C. S.
Mono Mohun Ghose Esqr.
Lal Mohun Ghose Esqr.
Babu Hem Chunder Kerr, Rai Bahadur.
Dr. Kannie Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur.
Babu Nimai Churn Bose, Rai Bahadur.
,, Srinath Chunder.
The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter.
Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur.
Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore.
,, Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B. L.
,, Durga Mohun Das.
Rajah Sourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. I. E. *Honorary Secy.*
Babu Khagendranath Roy, *Honorary Asstt. Secy.*
,, Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, *Honorary Treasurer.*

Gentlemen wishing to read short poems at the Reunion should send in the same to the Assistant Secretary on or before the 15th January next. The Committee of the Reunion reserve to themselves the right of selecting poems sent for perusal. The following will be the programme of the day.

1. Instrumental music, Sarada, Setar, Sur Bahar Kanun, Nastarang, Flute, (Bengali Bansi) &c. &c.
2. Vocal-music, Dhrupada, Tappa, Khayal, Kirtan &c. &c.
3. Plays, Farce, Rasas of the Hindus, with Murtti and Vrindakka or Tableux and Dramatic Pieces, illustrating their character.
4. Gaiby Chess Play.
5. Sajib Chaturung *i. e.* to say living people in proper characters will represent the balls.
6. Various games such as cards, chess, dice &c. &c.

As usual, there will be proper refreshments for the assembled guests. Printed cards of admission to be had at the "Hindu Patriot" Press, the "Indian Mirror" Press, of Babu Khagendra Nath Roy, at No. 6, Juggodish Nath Roy's Lane, Simla, Calcutta and of Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjee at the Senate House. The value of a ticket is only 1 Re. The proceedings of the day will commence at 4 A. M., and end at 9½ P. M.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of refusing admittance to or removing from the Union any person of a disreputable character or who may conduct himself in an indecorous or disorderly manner. Any person, who may have purchased a ticket, but who may be refused admittance, will receive a refund of the price of the ticket on presentation of it.

Gentlemen are requested to alight from their carriages at the gate.

THE PLOUGH OF THE FUTURE.

MR. WM. MARTIN, having now secured the patent right for his Plough, begs to bring it to the notice of Zemindars, Planters, and all interested in improving agriculture in India.

This Plough has been submitted to several competent judges and the patentee has pleasure in offering to the public, the following opinions of those gentlemen :—

1. It is not a new plough in the sense of an innovation, and is therefore not an eyesore to the rayat.
2. The constuction is of the simplest and it can be made or repaired by any village carpenter and smith.
3. It costs little, Mr. Martin we are told, will be able to sell them at about Rs. 5 each.
4. The drought is exceedingly light.
5. The plough itself is light, weighing only 13¾ seers.
6. The ploughman can twist the bullocks' tails, an important item in his (the ploughman's) estimation.
7. It does its work so thoroughly that one ploughing will do as against four of the country plough.—*Indian Agriculturist.*

Mr. W. Martin, planter and talookdar of that place, exhibited an improved plough at the Agricultural Show held at Krishnaghar on the 14th instant. Although it is a compromise between the ordinary country and the English plough, its combined advantages are admirably suited to the requirements of the peasant, who can easily work it with the cattle commonly employed in these parts. The judges who awarded the prize, report that it makes a deeper furrow, and consequently turns over the soil better than the country plough. It is pronounced to be more effectual and just as cheap as the other. In point of efficiency, cheapness, and simplicity (for a village blacksmith can mend it) Mr. Martin's invention ought to recommend itself to the notice of the Bengal zemindars.—*Calcutta Correspondent Indian Herald.*

The current number of the *Indian Agriculturist* briefly notices, in an editorial note, the results of a trial of a new plough invented by Mr. William Martin, Indigo planter and zemindar, Mynpoorie North-Western Provinces. The trial in question was held in some of the fields at Bally in the presence of the editor of the *Agriculturist* and a large number of cultivators who witnessed it with great interest. There were two of Mr. Martin's ploughs and two others made at the Cawnpore Model Farm under the superintendence of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces. There was a large gathering of the cultivators, who brought their own bullocks, to yoke to these new ploughs, and the result was that they were extremely pleased with Mr. Martin's plough, and thoroughly convinced of its superiority over the common country plough. In fact, as the *Agriculturist* says, "they were in perfect raptures and loud in praise of it."

They found they could use it without the slightest difficulty, and it was so light that the bullocks actually ran away with it. The common country plough must be dragged at least a dozen times over the ground before it could pulverize the earth, whereas Mr. Martin's plough attains that object at once by cutting an octagonal furrow to any depth desirable, and turns the soil upside down. The ryots readily recognized the advantages of Mr. Martin's plough, which secured deeper ploughing, and at the same time economized labour. And in their anxiety to adopt the new implement immediately, they wanted to keep the plough with them. The merits of the plough will be obvious to all who take the trouble of testing or seeing it. The plough made at the Cawnpore Model Farm was also tested, but the peasants gave much preference to Mr. Martin's plough for the following reasons, that they found the former too heavy for the ordinary draught cattle, and secondly, two men were required to work it—one to hold the stilts and the other to drive the bullocks. Public interests imperatively demand that Mr. Martin's plough should be made known in this country, and I have no manner of doubt that all cultivators who see it working will be only too ready to adopt it. The plough is now lying at the office of the *Indian Agriculturist* where it can be seen by all persons interested in agricultural reform in this country.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

Amongst the articles shown at the Zillah Agricultural Exhibition at Kishnagur on February the 14th was an improved plough, suitable for use by the natives, exhibited by that energetic planter and talookdar, Mr. W. Martin of Etawah, N. W. P. Without doing Mr. Martin the injustice of describing his plough in detail, we may say that whilst it is in reality the ordinary country plough, no one can look at it without seeing it has borrowed largely from the English plough. It is admirably suited for being worked by natives, using for draught power the cattle of the country. Tried at Kishnagur in competition with the ordinary country plough, the judges found that it makes a deeper furrow, and turns over the soil better than the country instrument, and their verdict was that it is "more effectual and just as cheap" as the ordinary country plough. It has further the substantial merit of being easily repairable by any village blacksmith, and altogether we think that, if simplicity, cheapness, and efficiency be considered, as well as suitability to native habits, then Mr. Martin may fairly claim to have solved a problem which has long puzzled those interested in Indian agriculture. Looking to the verdict given at Kishnaghur, we think the Agricultural and Horticultural Society would be following out its proper function, by inviting Mr. Martin to test, in the presence of experts, the value of his plough as an improvement upon, and substitute for, the ordinary country plough.—*Indian Daily News.*

There can be no manner of doubt that a deeper ploughing of the soil will lead to a large increase in its produce. If the new plough made by Mr. Martin possesses the advantages which the *Indian Agriculturist's* acknowledged authority in these matters claims for it, he will have laid our countrymen under a deep debt of gratitude. It has been well said that a man who can make two blades of grass grow where there is one now growing, is the greatest benefactor to the world. It is the bounden duty of our Zemindars, as also of the Government, to try Mr. Martin's plough. We understand Mr. Martin is now in Calcutta with his plough, and we are authorised to state that he will be only too glad to submit the new implement to the public for fair trial.—*Indian Mirror.*

The plough from Etawah (Martin's) performed its work efficiently. It shewed a light draught well within the power of the little Bengali bullocks ; it turned the slice completely over, making a furrow of a depth of three inches, with a width of 4½ inches. This plough, whilst it resembles most nearly the native type in construction and cost, makes a close approach to the European plough in the mode in which the work is turned out.—*Agri-Horticultural Society's Proceedings, 22nd July* 1880.

Several orders are now on hand, and will be executed in order of priority, as fast as the implements can be made, meantime orders will be received by Mr. Martin's Agent, at No. 10, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta.

Prices—3″ to 4″, Rs. 5 each.
4½″ to 6″, Rs. 6 ,,

TO LET

NO. 13, MOODOO ROY'S LANE.
No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,

Apply to Printer.

VALUABLE AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.

The houses and premises No. 70 and 71 Mirzapore Street Putuldangah in Calcutta.

The above two houses standing on nearly 23 cattahs of land formerly formed one property being the mansion of the late Baboo Roopnarain Ghosal recently partitioned and may be sold together. They stand opposite to College Square in the south east corner commanding a full view of the fine and magnificent buildings in and around the Square and will make a very desirable residence for a rich native gentleman. They can also be conveniently used for school purposes.

For further particulars apply to Baboo Abhaya Charan Ghosh, Solicitor No. 12 Old Post Office Street.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. LD.
NOTICE.

A further portion of the Tramway from Kurseong to Sonada will be opened for Traffic on the 1st February 1881.

Calcutta, 17th January 1881.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by auction in the Exchange Commercial sale rooms on Tuesday the 15th February 1881, an Extensive and unusually varied Invoice of *Musical Instruments* selected and shipped by the firm whose former shipment gave general satisfaction.

To be on view two days prior to date of sale.

THE CITY COLLEGE.

In extension of the work of the City School, the above College has been opened at 45, Baniatolla Lane, College Square ; and every arrangement has been made for satisfactorily carrying on the tutorial work. The affiliation of the College to the University has been sanctioned by the Syndicate.

CITY SCHOOL. } UMESH CHUNDER DUTT,
13 *Mirzapore Street.* } *Secretary, City College.*

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Invite Special Attention to their New and well selected
STOCK OF

Electro-plate Ware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Britannia-Metal Ware.
Japanned Ware.
Block-tin Ware.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Kerosine Lamps and Lanterns.
Money, Letter, and Provision Scales.
Salter's Spring Balances.
Cooking and Heating Stoves.

KEROSINE STOVES.

Register Grates.
Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads.
Children's Cots.
Garden Chairs and Seats.
Gardening Tools.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

Garden Rollers.
Water Barrows.
Garden Engines and Syringes.
Hand, Lift, and Force Pumps.
Stable Fittings.
Corn and Gram Crushing Machines.
Chaff Cutters.
Flower Mills.
Ploughs and Harrows.
Oils, Paints, and Varnish.
Engineers' and Carpenters' Tools.
Soda-water and Bottling Machines.
Bird Cages.

AGENTS FOR
WILCOX & GIBBS'
NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND AGENTS FOR SALE
OF
JEBEN'S PATENT SWIFT AND SURE TRANSPLANTING TOOLS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MACNAMARA'S FILTERS.
Prices and particulars on application.

NOTICE.

The Bhagwatgita together with the Sanskrit commentary of Madhusudana Saraswati has been edited. There are numerous commentaries on the Bhagwatgita but that of Madhusudana acknowledgedly holds a high rank owing to its easy and elegant style and exhaustive matter. The commentary in question has not hitherto been printed at least on this side of India. The text has been critically settled and carefully passed through the Press. The work will extend over 200 leaves and yet the prices will be as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In advance up to the 31st of January 1881	3	0	0
Afterwards	4	0	0
Postage and Packing ...	0	6	0

Intending subscribers and purchasers will be good enough to send in their subscriptions and addresses to the address of the manager "Native Opinion" Bombay.

THE UNIVERSAL ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

BRITISH MAGIC EMBROCATION.

The most successful remedy yet introduced for the cure of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, glandular and other indolent swellings and laryngeal and pulmonary diseases, price 1-8 each.

CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

A delightful preparation for imparting to the skin softness and delicacy and entirely removing redness, sunburns, freckles and the peculiar unpleasant roughness of the skin from exposure to the weather, price 1-8 each.

Sole Agents.
TRADER & Co.
62 *Free School Street Calcutta.*

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime ; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co 's

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

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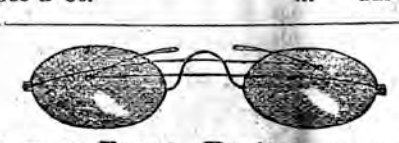

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